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and the mechanistic resources approaches of the federal construction agencies.

A final, serious obstacle, in my opinion, is the reluctance to apply the knowledge we already possess to the immediate problems of improving and protecting the environment. Wait for new technology, for more efficient and less expensive methods, our opponents and the uninformed say. Plan and study more, they ask. But cite one example of a basic resources program of which I speak where delay has reduced investment costs or has yielded more positive results. There is none. Historically, delay always has resulted in smaller gains and larger costs.

Against this background, I want to comment on some contemporary problems that are endangered by program and policy indecision and by inadequate appropriations support. There has been much justifiable concern in recent months about the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. The program lost momentum, and its personnel was badly divided and confused. Conflict flared within the present organization, the Department of the Interior, and within the pollution control agency itself. A new Assistant Secretary of the Interior has been appointed, a man highly regarded by those of us who have worked with him in the past. A new program commissioner also has been named, a man from Texas, known for his outspoken criticism of the federal program. That may be good or bad, and only time will tell.

An indication that the water pollution control program may be over-coming some of its difficulties is the recent Interior Department news release headed "Water Quality Degradation Issue Resolved." Early failure to develop policy in this crucial area has been one of the foremost hangups in the water pollution control program. I am glad this action finally has been taken, but whether the degradation issue actually has been resolved, as the news release says, is yet to be seen. Riding on its outcome is whether existing high-quality waters are to be degraded under the administration of the water standards program.

The oil shale situation is another example of government dealing retroactively with resources, waiting until problems become unbearable rather than attempting to anticipate and resolve them while they are minor. Persons interested in recreation and the outdoors should be concerned about what will happen to the millions of acres of oil shale lands that are in public ownership if surface mining is permitted. Everyone also has reason to seek assurance that the public will receive a fair return for the untold value these lands contain. And there is urgent reason to demand that the mining and extraction of oil shale does not denude the countryside and pollute streams and air, making conditions intolerable for man as well as everything else.

Another policy dilemma is presented by the old congressional directive in the 1916 National Park Service Act giving it the mission to "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for future generations." How these two diametrical purposes can be accomplished other than under a priority mandate for the preservation of nature in the parks, I do not know. The history of civilization leaves no doubt that increased human use and occupancy alter the environment.

The demands on our national parks for more roads and more accommodations of all kinds are at an unprecedented high. But that really is nothing new. It can be said every year and still be true. Park pressures increase with population expansion. There ultimately will be no nature for people to enjoy in national parks, if the parks are

destined always to be cut up with roads and developed in response to unthinking demands. The time has come in some of our national parks to draw the line, firmly and without hesitation, and to make the most fundamental decisions that will restrict development and use of the parks to the carrying capacity of their natural environment. This does not necessarily mean that visitation must be reduced. Rather, it means that the point has been reached where many parks can tolerate no more roads or over-night developments. New transportation methods and regional recreational planning and development must be undertaken promptly.

The important work of the Public Land Law Review Commission continues. The Commission has received more money for its study, and its reporting date has been extended by 18 months to June 30, 1970. Conservationists should follow the Commission's work closely so as to be prepared for the many developments that are sure to follow the submission of its report.

The program of the Bureau of Land Management to classify public lands for either retention or disposal under the Classification and Multiple Use Act is not popular with some western political and commercial interests. They seek broader personal and corporate privileges on the public lands. The Western Governors Conference has called for the program's termination. The chairman of the Public Land Law Review Commission has questioned its advisability. As you may know, the Commission chairman also heads the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. That Committee saw an opportunity last year to derail the program when it handled legislation to extend the Commission's life. Congress had geared the Classification and Multiple Use Act to expire when the work of the Public Land Law Review Commission was completed. In extending the life of the Commission, however, the House made no mention of the Classification and Multiple Use Act. This would have terminated the public lands classification work well before the Commission's work was done. The Senate recognized this serious flaw, and the necessary correction was made.

The vital land-classification program now has the legal basis for continuing. But another attempt may be made to kill it by deleting funds from the Bureau of Land Management's budget for the new fiscal year. If that attempt is made, and there are strong reasons to believe that it will, conservationists should be prepared to insist that BLM is given the money it needs. Classification is a necessary first step to improved management of the public domain.

The Bureau of Land Management's program is under fire in other ways. Range users and stockmen's associations recently forced a delay in implementing new regulations for nearly 16 million acres of public lands, the so-called Section 15 lands of the Taylor Grazing Act. The current regulations governing those lands remain substantially unchanged from the time they were written three decades ago. The new regulations would give priority to permittees who agree to provide public access to the land the public owns. There is no such provision at present, and as all of you westerners know, large acreages of public lands are off-limits to the people who own them. The Department of the Interior was obliged to appoint a committee to study the communications it had received in response to the call for public comments on the proposed regulations. That study will be completed early this spring, and conservationists should be prepared to insist that the regulations are adopted without additional delay.

In these remarks I have touched on some of the principal issues which confront all persons interested in improving and maintaining the environment. I have not said anything directly about the federal budget situation, because there is little to report

other than the fact that there will be much more belt tightening if the war in Vietnam is not resolved soon. In water pollution control and in other vital programs, appropriations will be considerably below authorized levels. In light of the overall federal fiscal situation, there is little that can be done this year to increase any of these appropriations items. In fact, we must guard against further cuts by Congress and the impoundment of appropriated funds by the executive agencies.

These are some of the things that I believe are important to the improvement and protection of our environment. All conservationists have a strong responsibility to promote the viewpoint that there is nothing negative about protecting environment. Environmental protection does not stifle progress; it merely provides the guidelines and the emphasis which are so badly needed for our American way of life.

#### INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS YEAR PROVIDES REAL OPPORTUNITY TO HONOR PRESENT GENERATION AND DEVELOP CONCEPT OF RESPECT AND PROTECTION

Mr. PROXMIER. Mr. President, it is my genuine hope that 1968—the International Human Rights Year—will provide the momentum to gain Senate ratification of the Human Rights Conventions on Genocide, Freedom of Association, Political Rights of Women, and Forced Labor.

Human rights, I feel, are based completely on mankind's continuing search for a normal, decent, civilized life. Every human being deserves respect and protection of his inherent dignity.

I feel quite strongly that 1968 is the time to be practical and, as President Woodrow Wilson once said:

Strive to work toward becoming one of the greatest schools of civilization.

We can head toward that direction by no longer turning our backs on the issues of our times and giving approval now to the treaties offered the Senate years ago.

Our international responsibility, I feel, compels Senate ratification.

The United States must unequivocally state that human rights are not simply a matter of State law or Federal statute. Human rights are inherent and cannot be alternately granted and grabbed at some despot's whim.

I urge the Senate to ratify the Human Rights Conventions on Genocide, Freedom of Association Political Rights of Women, and Forced Labor.

#### TRADING WITH THE ENEMY PROLONGS THE WAR

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, the past weekend was the occasion of an anniversary other than the one honoring St. Patrick, so I thought I should take a few minutes today to point to another anniversary which is of great significance to our country.

Saturday, March 16, marked the first anniversary of the ratification of the Consular Treaty with the Soviet Union by the U.S. Senate. I think it is worthy of note that the Soviet Union has failed to ratify the treaty during this entire year. It may be recalled that during the debate on the treaty last year, several of

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us attempted to point out that in all probability the Soviet Union would not ratify the treaty with any punctuality whatever.

The administration made great claims as to the growing détente between our country and the U.S.S.R. and called for the ratification of the treaty as a means of improving relations between our two countries. This was in spite of the fact that there were no surface indications of a détente atmosphere by the Soviet Union.

Besides the unwillingness of the Soviet Union to ratify the treaty, what other steps toward friendlier relations has the Soviet Union undertaken during the past year? They have greatly stepped up their military and economic aid to North Vietnam. According to press reports on preliminary Pentagon estimates, aid to Hanoi from her Communist brethren increased by about 1 billion since we signed the Consular Treaty.

The emphasis, according to information received in Washington, in the increased aid has been on air defense items. These include surface-to-air—SAM—missiles, antiaircraft artillery, radar, fighter planes, and ammunition. Vast quantities of ammunition have been aimed at U.S. planes. Several thousand SAM's were reported fired at American aircraft during 1967—during the year of the great détente.

More than 250 Russian-provided SAM missile systems are now in operation in North Vietnam, for which the Russians have supplied well over 4,000 missiles. In addition, the Soviet Union has provided the North Vietnamese well over 8,000 antiaircraft weapons, many of which are radar controlled. They are highly sophisticated weapons and are responsible for the deadly accuracy of the enemy and the death of many American airmen. The Soviet Union has installed in the neighborhood of 300 radar units.

But the Soviet material of war is not limited to antiaircraft weapons only. The Soviets have provided many other sophisticated weapons, such as amphibious tanks, self-propelled guns, and so forth.

In spite of this, the U.S. Government still follows a bridge-building policy when it has been amply demonstrated that the bridges, so far as the Soviet Union is concerned, will be one-way streets—usually leading to well-filled American military cemeteries. A major factor in the administration's bridge-building plans has been the expansion of East-West trade.

During the Consular Treaty debate last year, on March 10, I placed in the Record the so-called sanitized version of the 400-plus items which had been removed from the strategic control list by the Department of Commerce on October 12, 1966, in compliance with a request which President Johnson made on October 7, 1966.

As I said at that time, this was a gesture of appeasement toward the Communist countries actively supporting an army, the North Vietnamese who were fighting American boys in Vietnam. The

action was wrong in 1966; it was wrong in March of 1967; and it is wrong today. Yet it continues. I believe it can be proved with all certainty that that action—that trade, that supplying of weapons to the enemy—has helped to prolong the war in Vietnam and is one of the reasons why we are now compelled to send additional troops to that conflict. It has tremendously helped to provide the North Vietnamese with the weapons they need to escalate the fighting to kill additional American boys, and it has certainly fed the stubborn refusal of Ho Chi Minh to come to the negotiating table to work out a civilized peace.

Apart from these 400-plus items which were decontrolled by the President, as mentioned in his address before the National Association of Editorial Writers on October 7, 1967, of far more significance to the Communist bloc countries has been the adoption of a more permissive review of those 1,900 categories of items still under export control as strategic materials. But as Sherman Abrahamson, Deputy Director, Office of Export Control, revealed before the East-West trade briefing session at AMA headquarters on March 5, 1968, only 2 percent of the applications for the export of strategic materials are currently rejected.

Included among the shipments to the Communist countries which have been specifically approved, from these 1,900 permissive items are items such as the Worden gravity meter, diethylene glycol, an ingredient used in the manufacture of explosives and liquid rocket propellants.

Diethylene glycol can also be used as a plasticizer in solid rocket propellants of the type suitable for air-to-air missiles like the ones mentioned previously as being supplied by the Soviet Union to the North Vietnamese for killing American troops.

Mr. President, I could mention many more items on this list of 1,900 categories still considered strategic but nevertheless still being shipped to the Communists, but these sales can be found documented in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 13, 1967, beginning on page S9532.

So, Mr. President, as we observe this anniversary of the ratification of the Consular Treaty and attempt to assess the success of the administration's bridgebuilding program, and this strange new and unprecedented concept of trading with the enemy in time of war, however we look at that and see the ramifications illustrated from our ratification of the treaty, I believe further thought should be given to this indefensible policy of trading with the Soviet Union in light of the increased aid supplied by that country to North Vietnam.

Mr. President, as I call attention to the fact that last year the Consular Treaty was approved by the narrow margin of only three votes, and also as a reminder of this ill-conceived policy, I ask unanimous consent that the 400 items contained in Current Export Bulletin No. 941, dated October 12, 1966, be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the bulletin was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,  
BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE,  
OFFICE OF EXPORT CONTROL,

Washington, D.C., October 18, 1966.

To: All field offices; all customs offices.  
From: Mrs. Geraldine S. DePuy, Director,  
Operations Division.

Subject: Current Export Bulletin No. 941,  
dated October 12, 1966.

Current Export Bulletin No. 941 revised the Commodity Control List in many different respects, including the decontrol action for exports to Eastern European communist countries (Country Group Y). However, the Eastern European communist countries decontrol created a great deal of public interest in view of its relationship to the President's speech of October 7.

Attached is the following information which should be helpful in answering questions regarding the Eastern European communist countries decontrol action:

Exhibit No. 1: Analysis of the Decontrol Action for Exports to Eastern European Communist Countries.

Exhibit No. 2: Commodities Decontrolled for Exports to Eastern European Communist Countries *Including* East Germany.

Exhibit No. 3: Commodities Decontrolled for Exports to Eastern European Communist Countries *Excluding* East Germany.

(Attachments.)

## EXHIBIT 1

## ANALYSIS OF THE DECONTROL ACTION FOR EXPORTS TO EASTERN EUROPEAN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

Current Export Bulletin No. 941, dated October 12, 1966, announced a decontrol action for United States exports to Eastern European Communist countries. This action was taken to implement the President's speech of October 7, in which he stated in part: "We will reduce export controls on East-West with respect to hundreds of non-strategic items."

A proper evaluation of the decontrol action requires an examination into two aspects:

(1) What countries were affected by the decontrol action?

(2) What commodities were decontrolled for each of the affected countries?

## COUNTRIES AFFECTED

The form of the decontrol action announced decontrols for two country groupings:

(1) Exports to *all* Eastern European Communist countries and

(2) Exports to all such countries *except* East Germany.

As used in the announcement, the term "Eastern European Communist countries" comprises: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany (Soviet Zone of Germany and the Soviet Sector of Berlin), Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Outer Mongolia, and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Export Regulations refer to these Eastern European Communist countries as "Country Group Y."

## CLASSES OF COMMODITIES DECONTROLLED

As indicated below, only ten commodity items spread over six commodity classes were decontrolled for exports to East Germany. The bulk of the decontrol action centered on the decontrol of commodities for export to Eastern European Communist countries *other than* East Germany. The affected commodity classes and the extent of decontrol for each commodity class is shown below.

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NUMBER OF COMMODITY ITEMS DECONTROLLED BY COMMODITY CLASS AND COUNTRY GROUPING			NUMBER OF COMMODITY ITEMS DECONTROLLED BY COMMODITY CLASS AND COUNTRY GROUPING—Con.			NUMBER OF COMMUNITY ITEMS DECONTROLLED BY COMMODITY CLASS AND COUNTRY GROUPING—Con.		
Commodity class	All Eastern European Communist countries	Eastern European Communist countries except East Germany	Commodity class	All Eastern European Communist countries	Eastern European Communist countries except East Germany	Commodity class	All Eastern European Communist countries	Eastern European Communist countries except East Germany
Food:			Chemicals—Continued			Manufactured goods—Continued		
Cereals and cereal preparations..	2	1	Crude chemicals from coal and petroleum.....		2	Nonferrous metals manufactures.....		1
Fruits and vegetables.....	1		Dyeing, tanning, and coloring material.....		7	Manufactures of metals, n.e.c.....	1	27
Sugar and sugar preparations.....		2	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....		6	Heating and lighting fixtures.....		3
Feeding stuff for animals.....	3		Polishing and cleansing prepara- tions.....		3	Furniture.....		2
Miscellaneous food preparations..	2	1	Fertilizers.....		1	Travel goods and handbags.....		1
Crude materials, inedible:			Nonmilitary pyrotechnical articles.....		1	Clothing and accessories.....		23
Leather scrap.....		1	Cellulose and artificial resins.....		4	Footwear.....		1
Crude rubber.....		2	Chemical materials and products, n.e.c.....		15	Professional, scientific, and con- trolling instruments; photo- graphic and optical goods, and watches and clocks.....		13
Textile fibers.....		20	Manufactured goods:			Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.c.....		18
Metal scrap.....		4	Rubber manufactures.....		5	Coin, other than gold coin, not being legal tender.....		1
Crude animal material.....		1	Wood and cork manufactures.....		6	Machinery and transport equip- ment:		
Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials:			Paper, paperboard, and manu- factures thereof.....		5	Machinery, other than electric.....		41
Petroleum and petroleum prod- ucts.....		6	Textile yarn fabrics.....		44	Electrical apparatus and appli- ances.....		14
Gas, natural and manufactured.....		2	Nonmetallic mineral manufac- tures.....		14	Transport equipment.....		5
Chemicals:								
Chemical elements and com- pounds.....	1	23						

## EXHIBIT 2

## COMMODITIES DECONTROLLED FOR EXPORTS TO EASTERN EUROPEAN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES, INCLUDING EAST GERMANY

Export control commodity No.	Commodity description
04811	Breakfast cereals prepared for cooking.
04812	Breakfast cereals prepared for serving.
05420	Beans, peas, and other leguminous vegetables, dried.
08110	Other vegetable products for animal feed, n.e.c.
08195	Other food wastes, n.e.c.
08199	Other prepared animal feed, including feather meal and alfalfa meal.
09100	Margarine; and shortening.
09910	Canned hominy; corn chips and similar chips and sticks; and other grain food preparations and dairy food preparations.
51206	Soil conditioners.
69524	Drill bits, core bits, and reamers, under 4 inches o.d., containing diamonds.

## EXHIBIT 3

## COMMODITIES DECONTROLLED FOR EXPORTS TO EASTERN EUROPEAN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES, EXCLUDING EAST GERMANY

Export control commodity No.	Commodity description
04840	Other bakery products.
06130	Sugar, beet and cane, raw or refined.
06180	Sugar, invert, liquid, and powdered; lactose, crude and refined; malt sugar (maltose); maple sugar; refined milk sugar; and crude sugar of milk. (Report medicinal grades of malt sugar (maltose) in export control commodity No. 51203.)
06201	Sugar-coated cereal foods and candied or sweetened popped corn.
09904	Mayonnaise; and other salad dressings. Grain food preparations and dairy food preparations.
21180	Leather scrap and chrome shavings for fertilizer manufacture.
23110	Compounds of natural rubber, balata, gutta parcha and other allied gums.
23120	Neoprene (polymers of chloroprene).
26201	Recovered fibers, noils, and waste, n.e.c., wholly or in chief weight wool.
26230	Mohair and other wool-like specialty hair.
26240	Sheep's and lamb's wool, not carded or combed.
26270	Wool or other animal hair, carded or combed, excluding tops.
26280	Tops of wool and other animal hair, except horsehair.
264	Jute, including jute cuttings and waste.
26500	Vegetable fibers and waste of sisal, henequen, manila of abaca.
26621	Other manmade staple fibers, noncellulosic, not carded or combed.
26622	Other continuous filament tow, noncellulosic, carded or combed or otherwise processed but not spun.
26623	Manmade fibers or waste, noncellulosic, carded or combed or otherwise processed but not spun.
26631	Acetate or rayon (viscose and cuprammonium) staple, not carded or combed.
26632	Acetate or rayon (viscose and cuprammonium) continuous filament tow.
26633	Other manmade fibers or waste, cellulosic, carded or combed or otherwise processed but not spun.
26640	Waste of other manmade fibers, not carded or combed.
26700	Other used civilian clothing, used textile articles, n.e.c., and new or used rags.
27420	Iron pyrites, unroasted.
27621	Mullite grains and pellets.
27640	Asbestos, unmanufactured.
27655	Natural cryolite; and natural chiolite.
27698	Arsenic bisulfide, natural; arsenic sulfide, natural; calcium silicate; kieserite, natural; magnesium chloride, natural, anhydrous; magnesium sulphate, natural sodium sulphate, natural; soil; strontianite; strontium carbonate; and trona.
28100	Iron ore mass.
28200	Terne-plated scrap; and tin-plated scrap which has not been detinned.
28404	Other aluminum alloy waste and scrap.
28405	Other magnesium or magnesium alloy waste and scrap.
29100	Biological supplies, animal origin; glands, crude; hoof meal; and pancreas.
33262	Paraffin wax, crystalline.
33291	Other nonlubricating and nonfuel petroleum oils (bbl. of 42 gal.).
33292	Pitch of tar coke.
33293	Pitch coke.
33295	Petroleum bitumen and other petroleum and shale oil residues.
33296	Bituminous mixtures, based on asphalt, petroleum, etc.
34110	Natural gas liquids, including liquefied petroleum gas (L.P.G.) (bbl. of 42 gals.).
34120	Gas, manufactured (artificial).
51202	Ortho-aminonitro-benzene; para-hydroxy-chlorobenzene; and paratoluenesulfonylchloride. (18)
51203	Paradow. (16)
51204	Methionine hydroxy analogue.
51205	6-ethoxy-1,2 dihydro-2,2,4-trimethyl-quinoline.
51206	Methyl stearate; and triethyl phosphate.
51206	Sodium pentachlorophenol; 2,3-dichloroallyl diisopropylthiocarbamate; and 2,3,3-trichloroallyl diisopropylthiocarbamate.

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## EXHIBIT 3—Continued

## COMMODITIES DECONTROLLED FOR EXPORTS TO EASTERN EUROPEAN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES, EXCLUDING EAST GERMANY—Continued

Export control commodity No.	Commodity description
51207	Nerol and phynyl nerol.
51207	Other chemicals for flavor and perfumery use, natural origin.
51207	Other enzymes.
51208	Cadmium salicylate.
51209	Organic chemicals, the following only: A, B-dibromopropionic acid; adenylc acid; camphoric acid, campho-sulfuric acid; corn protein denaturant; crotonaldehyde; cyana-cetamide; diacetone alcohol; diethyl malonate; dimethyl glyoxime; dipentaerythritol acetate, dipentaerythritol hexaproprionate; dipentaerythritol hexylbutyrate; ethyl alcohol, ethyl butyrate; ethyl chloride; ethyl chloracetate; ethyl chloro-carbonate; ethyl formate; ethyl hydrogen sulfate; ethyl lactate; ethyl malonate; ethyl mercaptan; glutaronitrile; glyceryl monostearate; methyl glutamate; methyl hydroxy acetate (methyl glycolate); methylolacetaldehyde; mono sopropanolamine; monopentaerythritol diacetate dinutyrate; monopentaerythritol tetrabutylate; pentanedione 2-4 (acetylacetone); and perpylacetae.
51209	Miscellaneous organic chemicals, excluding cyclnic, n.e.c., the following only: aluminum acetate, aluminum dihydroxyaminoacetate; aluminum formate solutions; aluminum isopropylate; aluminum lactate; aluminum octoate; aluminum oxiquinolinate; ammonium acetate; ammonium bitartrate; ammonium ferric oxalate; ammonium oxalate; ammonium thio-glycollate; antimony lactate; cadmium acetate; cadmium octoate; calcium acetate; calcium formate; calcium linoleate, except paint and varnish d'yers; calcium tartrate; chlorophyll, dry; chlorophyll solution (in oil); iron protoxalate; iron sodium oxalate; magnesium oxyphenyl arsenate; manganese acetate; potassium acetate; potassium bitartrate; potassium oxalate; potassium oxichinolin sulfonate; potassium salicylate; sodium allyl arsenate; sodium bitartrate (acid sodium tartrate); sodium formate; sodium gluconate; sodium methylate; sodium oxalate; sodium potassium tartrate; sodium salicylate; sodium stearate; tartar emetic; since acetate; and zinc stearate.
51329	Arsenic powder; pyrographite (deposited carbon); and iodine U.S.P. (resublimed).
51333	Sulfuric acid; and oleum.
51338	Hydrochloric or muriatic acid.
51350	Iron hydroxide; zinc hydroxide; and zinc peroxide.
51361	Ammonia, anhydrous or in aqueous solution.
51362	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), solid and liquid.
51363	Potassium hydroxide; potassium peroxide; and sodium peroxide.
51368	Tin oxides.
51440	Other inorganic pigments, n.e.c.
51460	Sodium compounds and potassium compounds, the following only: potash-magnesia carbonate; potassium arsenite; potassium bicarbonate; potassium bisulfate; potassium meta-bisulfate; potassium phosphate, monobasic; potassium silicate; potassium sulfate; potassium sulfide; rochelle salts; sodium ammonium phosphate; sodium arsenate; sodium bisulfite; sodium chlorite; sodium orthosilicate; sodium sesquicarbonate; sodium silicate or water glass; sodium sulfate; and sodium thiosulfate.
51470	Industrial chemicals, as follows: cadmium sulfate; calcium carbide; calcium polysulfide; calcium silicate; carbic cake; carbic carbide; carbide powder, except abrasive powders; chalk precipitated; dicalcium phosphate, epsom salts; ferrous carbonate; ferrous chloride; ferrous sulfate; iron chloride; iron phosphate; iron sulfate; iron sulfide, artificial; lead arsenite; lime bisulfate; lime phosphate; magnesium arsenide; magnesium phosphate; magnesium silicate; magnesium silicofluoride; magnesium sulfate; magnesium trisilicate; monocalcium phosphate; monocalcium sulphate; palladium chloride; palladium salts and compounds; pea carbide; silver chlorides; silver cyanide, industrial; silver nitrate; silver sulfate; silver sulfide; sodium chlorite; sodium silico aluminate; zinc carbonate; zinc cyanide; zinc hydrosulfite; zinc nitrate; zinc phosphate; and zinc sulfate.
52130	Ammoniacal gas liquors and spent oxide produced in coal gas purification.
52140	Croosote or dead oil; croosote oil distillates; and resinous oil X-1.
53101	Alizarin sulfonic; indigo, natural and synthetic; and phenosafronine.
53230	Chromium tanning mixtures.
53290	Tannins; and tanning and dyeing extracts of vegetable or animal origin. (Report natural indigo in export control Commodity No. 53101.)
53310	Luminescent zinc pigments, not radioactivated.
53320	Printing inks.
53331	Prepared ceramic colors, including liquid lusters.
53332	Lacquers, except aluminum, gold, pearl, and silver, and paperbacked gold stamping foil.
54162	Beef glands, and inedible dried pancreas, bulk.
54162	Animal products used for medicinal purposes, bulk, the following only: beef brain powder; beef heart extract; bone marrow; bone marrow concentrate; brain substance powder; fibrin muscle; glycerine extract of brain and muscle; and glycerin extract, red bone marrow.
54163	Ferments, other than yeast, except potato flour ferment.
54170	Pharmaceutical preparations for veterinary use, dosage or packed for retail sale, except antibiotics, sulfonamides, hormones, vitamins, and minerals.
54191	Bandages and surgical dressings, not impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical products, put up for retail sale.
54199	Dental rubber.
55300	Dendrorants, nonpersonal.
55420	Detergents, the following only: Ethomid HT 15; Intramin WK and Y; and Permalene A-100, A-120, and A-180.
55430	Rifle cleaning compounds; abrasive pastes, compounds, and cake, except chemical, and steel burnishing mixtures.
56100	Urea fertilizer.
57130	Nonmilitary pyrotechnical articles.
58132	Other regenerated cellulose and chemical derivatives of cellulose.
58191	Hardened proteins.
58192	Modified natural resins (including ester gum), and chemical derivatives of natural rubber, all in unfinished or semi-finished form.
58199	Ammonium alginate.
59920	0,0-dimethyl 0-P-nitro phenyl phosphorothiate; 0,0-diethyl 0-P-nitro phenyl phosphorothiate; 3,4-dichloropropionanilide; 3-amino-2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid 2-chloro-4-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino-S-triazine; 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea; 2-chloro-N-isopropylacetanilide; alpha-chloro-N,N-diallylacetaimide; 2-chloro-4,6-bis(ethylamino)-S-triazine; a,a,a-trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-p-toluidine; 2-chloroallyl diethyldithiocarbamate; 2,3,5,6-tetrachloroterephthalic acid; 2,3-dichloroallyl diisopropylthiocarbamate; 2,3,3-trichloroallyl diisopropylthiocarbamate; and 4-chloro-2-butyl-1-n-chlorocarbaniolate.
59951	Inulin.
59952	Gluten and luten flour.
59958	Casein hydrolysate; casein lactalbumin; lactalbumin; lactalbumin hydrolysate; lactarone (casein); and inedible soybean protein.
59958	Dextrins (e.g., British gum).
59961	Other tall oil.
59963	Pine oil, except pine-needle oil; terpenic solvents, n.e.c. gum turpentine; and wood turpentine.
59965	Wood tar; wood tar oils; wood creosote; wood naphtha; and acetone oil.
59966	Wood pitch and products based thereon or on rosin.
59973	Other animal black, except activated.
59977	Prepared culture media.
59978	Charges for fire extinguishers.
59994	Pickling preparations for metal surfaces; auxiliary preparations for soldering, brazing or welding (fluxes, powders, pastes), containing metal and other constituents.
59995	Composite solvents, paint removers, thinners, and other similar products.
59999	Water softeners, water purifiers, and boiler feed water compounds.
61230	Rubber heels, soles, soling, top lifts, and top lift sheets.
62102	Other rubber cements.
62103	Rubber thread and cord, covered or bare.
62930	Other hygienic and pharmaceutical articles of unhardened rubber.
62988	Other articles of unhardened vulcanized rubber, n.e.c.
63120	Other plywood and wood panels, including wood-veneer and cellular peels.
63141	Improved wood (densified and/or impregnated with resin or resinlike materials).
63142	Reconstituted wood (particle board).
63163	Hoopwood, chipwood, wood chips; and poles, piles, posts, pickets, stakes, and similar products which are split, pointed or both, but not sawn lengthwise.
63240	Windmill towers.
63269	Wood manufactures, the following only: bee hives; boat parts, small, machined to shape; bridges; Fibrisir laminates of melaminephenol formaldehyde resins, sawdust, or ground wood and paper; hog troughs; patterns; propeller blades; propellers; and trestles.
64122	Fine paper.
64130	Kraft paper, in rolls or sheets, uncoated, as follows: abrasive base stock; acid proof; ammunition; antiacid manila; base wad stock; buffing; cable, base stock; cable filling, electrical; garment; gasket; graphite; guide stock; insulating electrical patch base stock; pattern stock; polishing; red foiling (cartridge paper); red patch base stock; sandpaper backing; shell stock; silk wrap stock; tissue; tympan; voice coil stock; wallet stock; and washer stock.
64180	Machine-made paper and paperboard, simply finished, in rolls or sheets, n.e.c., and hand made paper, the following only: ammunition; guide stock; antiacid manila stock; armature; beaming; cable base stock; calendar roll stock; cartridge stock; coil winding; cone, yarn, designers pattern stock (except tissue); document manila file folder; dynamite; electrical; expanding envelope stock; flat wallet stock; frisket; gasket; graphite base stock; gum wadding; insulating electrical; interleaving for film; jute tag stock; patch base stock; polishing base stock; portmanteau; red foiling (cartridge paper); red patch base stock; rope, for sand paper backing; sandpaper backing; shell stock; shot shell stock; silk wrap stock; slot insulation; steaming; stencil (18 lbs and over); stencil stock for oiling; tabulating-machine card stock; tape, rope stock for electrical insulating; time card stock; tympan; voice coil stock; wad base stock; wallet stock; washer stock; pattern stock; stencil blanks tabulating machine card stock; absorbent paper for matrix; interleaving; tissue carbonizing, free from ground wood; box covering; carbonizing base stock; duplicating tissue; electrical insulating tissue; heat sealable tissue; imitation Japanese, India, lens, matrix tissue; pencil carbon stock; pottery tissue; press copy; rotochrome tissue; stencil tissue; stereotype tissue; tea bags; fibrillise; tissue for duplex decalcomania; transfer stamping; and book lining.

March 18, 1968

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S 2975

EXHIBIT 3—Continued

COMMODITIES DECONTROLLED FOR EXPORTS TO EASTERN EUROPEAN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES, EXCLUDING EAST GERMANY—Continued

Export control commodity No.	Commodity description
64191	Kleerview (lacquer-coated galssine paper).
64199	Asphalt and tar saturated paper, heavy construction type.
65126	Yarn of wool or of fine animal hair.
65130	Cotton yarn, gray (unbleached); and unfinished cotton thread.
65140	Cotton yarn, carded, combed, finished; sewing, crochet, darning, and embroidery cotton thread.
65172	Rayon or acetate monofil.
65177	Rayon or acetate spun yarn, including singles and plied.
65190	Other yarns of textile fibers, n.e.c., including yarns of vegetable fibers, n.e.c.
65211	Gauze, tobacco cloth, and cheese cloth, unbleached, wholly or in chief weight cotton.
65212	Terry woven fabrics, unbleached, wholly or in chief weight cotton.
65213	Broadwoven fabrics, unbleached, wholly or in chief weight cotton.
65221	Gauze, tobacco cloth, and cheese cloth, bleached, dyed, colored, or otherwise finished, wholly or in chief weight cotton.
65222	Other terrywoven fabrics, bleached, dyed, colored, or otherwise finished, wholly or in chief weight cotton.
65223	Pile and chenille broadwoven fabrics and corduroy, bleached, dyed, colored, or otherwise finished, wholly or in chief weight cotton.
65229	Other broadwoven fabrics, bleached, dyed, colored, or otherwise finished, wholly or in chief weight cotton.
65230	Other broadwoven remnants less than 10 yards in length, and fabrics, n.e.c., wholly or in chief weight cotton.
65301	Broadwoven fabrics wholly or in chief weight flax (linen) or jute.
65321	Other broadwoven fabrics, wholly or in chief weight of wool and/or fine animal hair, excluding pile or chenille.
75322	Pile and chenille broadwoven fabrics, wholly or in chief weight of wool and/or fine animal hair.
65370	Knit or crocheted fabrics, not elastic or rubberized, wholly or in chief weight cotton or wool.
65390	Other broadwoven fabrics, wholly or in chief weight jute or
65401	Narrow woven fabrics, nonelastic, wholly or in chief weight cotton, jute, flax, or wool.
65402	Woven labels, badges, emblems, and insignia, excluding embroidered, wholly or in chief weight cotton, jute, flax, or wools.
65403	Hat braid, all fibers, and other trimmings, nonelastic, wholly or in chief weight cotton, flax, wool, or metal.
65406	Embroideries, wholly or in chief weight cotton, flax, or wool.
65407	Lace machine fabrics, wholly or in chief weight cotton, flax, or wool.
65510	Other coated or impregnated felt fabrics; and felts and felt articles wholly or in chief weight cotton, jute, wool and/or wool-like specialty hairs.
65541	Bonded fabrics and articles wholly or in chief weight cotton or wool. (1)
65542	Other textile fabrics coated with gum or amylaceous substances.
65543	Other textile fabrics, n.e.c., coated or impregnated with resin or other plastic materials.
65544	Other textile fabrics, n.e.c., coated or impregnated with oil.
65546	Other textile fabrics, n.e.c., coated or impregnated.
65550	Elastic fabrics and trimmings, woven or braided.
65560	Other cordage, cable, rope, and twine, and manufactures thereof, wholly or in chief weight other textile fibers, n.e.c.
65570	Other hat bodies.
65581	Wadding and articles of wadding (excluding cellulose wadding), n.e.c., textile flock; and dust and mill neps, wholly or chief weight of other textile fibers.
65610	Bags, wholly or in chief weight of cotton, jute, or wool.
65620	Sails of canvas; and tarpaulins, tents, awnings, and other made-up canvas goods, wholly or in chief weight cotton.
65662	Blankets, wholly or in chief weight cotton. (Report electric blankets in export control commodity No. 65663.)
65663	Blankets, wholly or in chief weight wool, except electric.
65691	Linens and other furnishing articles, wholly or in chief weight cotton or wool, excluding knit, bonded, felt, quilted or stuffed articles.
65692	Other made-up textile articles, n.e.c.
65730	Carpets and rugs, wholly or in chief weight cotton, wool, or jute.
65740	Vinyl asbestos tiles.
65770	Tapestries, hand woven or needle-worked, wholly or in chief weight cotton or wool.
65780	Mats, matting, screens, and other items, n.e.c., of cotton or jute plaiting materials.
66181	Asphalt and tar roofing and siding.
66246	Nonrefractory ceramic hollow tubes.
66312	Hand polishing stones and similar stones of natural abrasives.
66320	Other abrasive paper and cloth, coated with natural abrasives, except dental abrasives.
66381	Packing, gaskets, textiles, yarns, and other manufactures of asbestos, other than friction materials, n.e.c.
66391	Other laboratory and industrial ceramic wares, not refractory.
66420	Other optical glass and elements thereof, not optically worked.
66470	Other laminated glass or toughened safety glass.
66480	Mirrors for automotive vehicles.
66494	Other articles of glass fiber, n.e.c. (Report glass fiber yarn, roving, and strand in export control commodity No. 65180, and tape in No. 65380.)
66512	Glass inners for vacuum vessels.
66581	Laboratory, hygienic, or pharmaceutical glassware.
66585	Articles of glass, n.e.c., the following only: floaters, glass valves, and ballentini reflective material.
66700	Diamonds, rubies and sapphires, natural and synthetic, suitable for gem stones. (Report industrial diamonds, natural, in export control commodity No. 27515; and report stones, mounted or unmounted, worked so as to be recognizable as parts of meters, measuring instruments, clocks, watches, etc., in the appropriate classification provided for parts of the specific item.)
68111	Silver, leaf.
69110	Finished structural parts and structures, iron or steel, as follows: architectural and ornamental work; anchors and fittings for reinforcing refractory walls; bulkhead (water gates); gangways; sluice gates; guardrails; platforms; portholes not specially designed for military watercraft; prayer rails; loading ramps (nonmechanical); and turnstiles, not electric or coin operated.
69120	Aluminum structural parts as follows: fencing and railing, ornamental; gangways; portholes; prayer rails; scaffolding equipment; tower sections; and turnstiles.
69211	Septic tanks, iron or steel.
69213	Septic tanks, aluminum.
69221	Other shipping containers, iron or steel.
69222	Other shipping containers, aluminum, including barrels, boxes, chests and collapsible tubes.
69510	Hand tools mainly used in agriculture or forestry, and parts, n.e.c., as follows: cant hooks; digging bars; digging spuds; gardeners' trowels; mattocks; picks; pike poles; wheel-type cultivators; and wheel-type seeders.
69521	Power saw blades, woodworking; and hand-operated saws, hand saw frames, and saw blades, except hacksaw blades; and parts n.e.c.
69522	Metal-cutting shears and linmen's snips, not power-operated; wrenches; pliers, pincers and other similar hand tools, and parts, n.e.c.; and files, rasps and file accessories.
69523	Other hand tools, n.e.c., and parts.
69524	Other cutting tools, dies, and parts.
69525	Other machine knives and blades.
69609	Knife blanks.
69791	Steel wool, not scourers, and other polishing pads, iron or steel.
69794	Figures, flower racks, mirrors, trays, and photograph or picture frames of base metals, n.e.c.
69811	Motor vehicle locks; ignition locks; and tire locks.
69811	Window locks and safety hasps, nonferrous metal; and key blanks, all metals.
69812	Hardware and parts of base metal, as follows: transportation hardware, all metals; furniture beading, nickel-plated steel; edgings, all metals; furniture hardware stainless steel; builders hardware, nonferrous metal; hand rails, all metals; and other hardware, stainless steel, except hinges and butts.
69830	Other chains and parts, iron and steel, n.e.c.
69840	Anchors, grapnels, and parts, iron or steel.
69854	Buckles with die-cut inserts, and belt hooks, all metals; belt fasteners (other than buckles), clasps, grommets, and similar articles of stainless steel.
69861	Other wire springs, iron or steel.
69885	Commercial closures of metal, n.e.c.
69891	Iron or steel cargo hooks; and malleable iron manhole covers.
69899	Other aluminum or aluminum alloy castings and forgings.
69899	Articles of nonferrous metals, n.e.c., other than copper or copper alloy, the following only: boat spikes, wire nails, wire staples, and wire spikes; bolts, screws, rivets, washers and similar articles, except screw eyes and screw hooks; brackets for mounting outboard motors; bulletin boards; cans, n.e.c., made or cut from nonferrous base metals; caskets; clothes-line (dryer) reels; fog horns, nonelectric, for ships; hinge chaplets; lids for boxes; link chains, mooring swivels; car locks; pipe hangers; riget tile; tool boxes and tool chests, empty; and utility boxes.
71189	Windmills and parts, n.e.c.
71711	Cotton gins.
71712	Looms other than cotton looms.
71713	Parts, accessories, and attachments for: (a) cotton gins, and (b) looms other than cotton looms.

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## EXHIBIT 3—Continued

## COMMODITIES DECONTROLLED FOR EXPORTS TO EASTERN EUROPEAN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES, EXCLUDING EAST GERMANY—Continued

Export control commodity No.	Commodity description
71713	Other parts, accessories and attachments for machines for extruding man-made fibers, and for other machines for preparing and processing natural or man-made fibers into yarns, and for winding.
71714	Millinery dies (hat blocks), nonferrous metal.
71715	Silk screen printing equipment; pleating (folding) machines; and parts and attachments, n.e.c.
71811	Laminators, electric, for restoring manuscripts and documents; and parts and attachments.
71811	Other machinery for making or finishing cellulosic pulp, paper or paperboard; and parts and attachments.
71812	Other papercutting machines and machines, n.e.c., for the manufacture of articles of paper pulp, paper or paperboard; and parts and attachments, n.e.c.
71821	Bookbinding machines, and parts.
71829	Price marking machines, and plane-o-plate rotary shavers, and parts.
71831	Grain cleaning machines, and corn husking machines, and parts.
71839	Chocolate homogenizers, and parts.
71842	Snow plows, farm-type; and parts, accessories, and attachments.
71915	Other airconditioning and refrigerating equipment; and parts, n.e.c., including parts for self-contained air conditioning machines. (Report compressors in export control commodity No. 71922.)
71919	Other machines and equipment, other than domestic, for treatment of material by a process involving a change in temperature; and parts, n.e.c.
71922	Compressors, refrigeration and airconditioning type, $\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower and under; and parts, n.e.c.
71923	Laboratory centrifuges, n.e.c., and parts, n.e.c.
71931	Automobile lifts; jacks for automotive vehicles or aircraft; and parts, n.e.c.
71931	Other hand-operated, mechanical and hydraulic jacks; and parts, n.e.c.
71931	Farm elevators; and parts, n.e.c.
71931	Elevators and moving stairways; and parts, n.e.c.
71941	Butter churns, farm type; and parts.
71942	Condensers and evaporators for nonelectric domestic refrigerators; and parts.
71951	Cutting machines for ceramics and similar nonmetallic materials, except quartz, crystal, masonry, or stone.
71951	Other machines, n.e.c., for working asbestos-cement, ceramic concrete, quartz crystals, masonry, stone (including artificial, precious and semiprecious stones), and similar mineral materials. (Report parts in export control commodity No. 71954.)
71952	Other machines, n.e.c., for working bone, ebonite, hard plastics, and other hard carving materials. (Report parts in export control commodity No. 71954.)
71954	Parts, accessories, and attachments for cutting machines for ceramics and similar nonmetallic materials, except glass, quartz crystal, masonry or stone.
71954	Parts, accessories, and attachments for other machines for working asbestos-cement, ceramics, concrete, quartz crystals, masonry, stone (including artificial, precious, and semiprecious stones), and similar mineral materials.
71954	Parts, accessories, and attachments for other machines for working bone, ebonite, hard plastic, and other hard carving materials.
71961	Other calendaring machines and similar rolling machines, n.e.c.; and parts.
71963	Lead scale weights for weighing machines.
71964	Hydra-blast parts cleaners, and parts therefor; and windshield washer sets.
71964	Sprayers and dusters, agricultural and pesticidal, except lawn sprinklers; and parts, n.e.c., except nozzles.
71964	Other spray nozzles of metal; and hand-operated spray guns; and parts, n.e.c.
71964	Other sprayers and spraying equipment, n.e.c.; and parts, n.e.c.
71980	Concrete and bituminous pavers, finishers, and spreaders; and parts and accessories, n.e.c.
71980	Windshield wipers, nonelectric, and parts, n.e.c.
71980	Shock absorbers, mechanical or hydraulic.
71992	Other taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances, n.e.c., and parts.
71994	Other gaskets (joints), laminated metal and nonmetal material, or set of gaskets of two or more materials.
72320	Other electrical insulators and fittings of insulating materials, n.e.c.
72410	Color television broadcast receivers, whether or not combined with radio or phonograph; and unassembled color television kits.
72499	Automobile radio receiver antennas; and parts and accessories, n.e.c., specially designed for home-type radio and television receivers and automobile receivers, except communications receivers.
72505	Galleys, buffet servers, ovens, and other equipment specially designed for aircraft; electric heaters for automotive vehicles; and parts.
72620	Other medical and dental X-ray and gamma ray equipment; and medical and dental apparatus based on the use of radiations from radio-active substances; and parts, n.e.c.
72912	Battery separators and blanks, wood; and battery parts made of rubber.
72941	Spark plugs, aircraft and automotive types, and parts. (Report insulators in export control commodity No. 72320.)
72941	Other electrical starting and ignition equipment for other internal combustion engines; and parts.
72942	Other motor vehicle lighting equipment, signaling equipment, horns, electrical windshield wipers, and defrosters; and parts therefor.
72951	Other electricity supply meters. (Report parts in export control commodity No. 86199.)
72952	Test benches, electrical, for automotive engines, brakes, pumps and speedometers.
72960	Electromechanical hand tools; and parts.
72996	Other lighting carbons, brush stock, and carbon brushes.
73280	Heaters for nonmilitary vehicles; and parts.
73291	Other motorcycles, motor bikes, and motor scooters.
73292	Parts and accessories for other motorcycles, motor bikes, and motor scooters.
73300	Logging wagons; and parts. (Report off-highway trucks and trailers in export control commodity No. 73203.)
73593	Buoys, all metals; portions for pipe lines, iron or steel; and fiberglass swimming pools, floating.
81210	Central heating apparatus, n.e.c., and parts, n.e.c.
81241	Vapor-proof electric light fixtures.
81242	Explosion-proof lighting fixtures; and vapor-proof lighting fixtures.
82103	Mattresses, mattress supports, and similar stuffed furnishings, n.e.c., cotton.
82108	Plastic furniture; and laboratory furniture, metal; and parts, n.e.c.
83100	Travel goods, handbags, and other personal goods of cotton.
84111	Men's and boys' outer garments (excludes shirts), not knit or crocheted: (a) wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool or, (b) safety apparel and raincoats, all materials.
84112	Women's, misses', girls' children's and infants' outer garments, including blouses, waists, and blouse shirts, not knit or crocheted: (a) wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool, or (b) safety apparel and raincoats, all materials.
84113	Men's and boys' undergarments, including outer shirts, not knit or crocheted, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool.
84114	Women's, girls' and infants' undergarments (excludes blouse shirts), not knit or crocheted, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool.
84121	Handkerchiefs, wholly or in chief weight of cotton.
84125	Corsets, brassieres, and girdles of cotton or other textile fibers, n.e.c., except rubberized.
84126	Gloves and mittens, not knit or crocheted, wholly or in chief weight cotton or wool.
84127	Cuffs and collars, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool; and neckties, cravats, mufflers, and scarves, not knit or crocheted, all materials.
84129	Clothing accessories, not knit or crocheted, wholly or chief weight of cotton or wool, n.e. cc.
84130	Safety apparel and clothing accessories of leather.
84141	Gloves, knit or crocheted, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool.
84142	Hosiery, not elastic or rubberized, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool.
84143	Undergarments, including shirts, knit or crocheted, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool.
84145	Knitted or crocheted elastic fabric and articles thereof, except ankle supports, knee-pads, and wristlets.
84146	Men's and boys' outer garments (excludes shirts), knit or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized: (a) waterproof, all fibers, (b) neckties, cravats, mufflers, and scarves, all fibers, and (c) other outer garments, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool.
84147	Women's and misses' outer garments, knit or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized: (a) waterproof, all fibers, (b) mufflers and scarves, all fibers, and (c) other outer garments, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool.
84148	Girls', children's, and infants' outer garments, knit or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized: (a) waterproof, all fibers, (b) mufflers and scarves, all fibers, and (c) other outer garments, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool.
84149	Other nonapparel articles, knit or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized.
84154	Hat and cap materials, except hat bodies, wholly or in chief weight cotton, jute, wool or textile manufactures, n.e.c. (Report hat bodies in export control commodity No. 65570.)
84155	Other millinery, hats, caps, and other headgear, n.e.c., including helmets.
84160	Other apparel and clothing accessories, including surgeons gloves, rubber or rubberized.
84202	Artificial fur and articles thereof, wholly or in chief weight cotton or wool.
85100	Nonmilitary spats, leggings, and gaiters, wholly or in chief weight cotton or wool.
85120	Protective spectacles and goggles (safety equipment).
86134	Other microscopes, excluding electron and proton; microprojectors; and photomicrographic equipment; and parts and accessories.
86135	Telescopes, including astronomical telescopes.
86171	Dental hand instruments and tools for use with hand pieces, n.e.c., and parts.
86172	Whirlpool baths.
86182	Other revolution counters, production counters, and similar counting devices, n.e.c.
86193	Optical measuring and checking instruments; and parts.
86193	Other measuring and checking instruments, appliances and machines; and parts.
86196	Laboratory type hydrometers and similar instruments; and thermometers, pyrometers, barometers, hygrometers, psychrometers, and any combination of these.
86243	Paper, paperboard and cloth, sensitized, not developed.

March 18, 1968

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S 2977

## COMMODITIES DECONTROLLED FOR EXPORTS TO EASTERN EUROPEAN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES, EXCLUDING EAST GERMANY—Continued

Export control commodity No.	Commodity description
86248	Exposed sensitized plates, and exposed and developed plates, except lantern slides.
86401	Other clocks, electric and nonelectric; and time recording and time stamp machines.
86402	Other clock parts.
89111	Magnetic recording and/or reproducing equipment for voice and music only.
89112	Parts and accessories for magnetic recording and/or reproducing equipment for voice and music only.
89300	Other finished articles, n.e.c., of artificial plastic materials, except articles wholly or partially made of polyimides, polybenzimidazole, polyimido-pyrrolone, aromatic polyamide, polyparaxylylene, polytetrafluoroethylene, or polychlorotrifluoroethylene; or items wholly made of other fluorocarbon polymers of copolymers.
89425	Artificial Christmas trees, metal; and tinsel of metal.
89442	Base metal wire wickets; and safety apparel and equipment for recreational purposes.
89512	Stapling wire (all metals) on spools; and nonferrous metal staples for hand-stapling devices.
89711	Jewelry and related items of carat gold, platinum and platinum group metals, except rosaries.
89714	Other articles of other than precious metals, incorporating pearls or precious or semi-precious stones.
89715	Hollow ware, solid or plated, of precious metals; and silver leaf.
89927	Hand sieves and hand riddles, laboratory types.
89927	Other wire cloth sieves.
89926	Hat braids of natural or man-made fibers.
89934	Cigarette and cigar lighters of precious metals.
89952	Leatherette buttons.
89955	Corset stays, and similar supports for apparel.
89994	Wool-like specialty hair prepared for making wigs and similar articles.
89995	Wigs, false beards, and other articles, n.e.c., of wool-like specialty hair.
89997	Vacuum bottles, jugs, and chests, complete (assembled or unassembled), usable only for hot or cold food or drinks.
94100	Coin, other than gold coin, not being legal tender. (Report numismatic and collectors coins in export control commodity No. 89600; coins mounted in objects of personal adornment in Nos. 89711-89720; coins for legal tender in Nos. 68070 and 68080.)

### PRESIDENT EISENHOWER SIGNED HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD BILL 9 YEARS AGO TODAY

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, a great President performed a great deed for Hawaii and the Nation on this day exactly 9 years ago when, on March 18, 1959, President Eisenhower signed the bill granting statehood for Hawaii.

A week earlier, the Senate had passed the bill by a 76-to-15 vote; the House did likewise the following day with a 323-to-89 vote.

The statehood victory climaxed a long history of struggle for equal rights by the people of Hawaii. It required the support of countless friends over decades alternately filled with disappointments, high hopes, and frustrations. No campaign for Hawaii was more arduous—none more rewarding when it triumphed.

During the difficult years preceding statehood, one pronouncement shone like a beacon of light. In his state of the Union message on January 5, 1956, President Eisenhower spoke of "one particular challenge" confronting Americans. He said:

In the Hawaiian Islands, East meets West. To the Islands, Asia and Europe and the Western Hemisphere, all the continents, have contributed their peoples and their cultures to display a unique example of a community that is a successful laboratory in human brotherhood.

Statehood, supported by the repeatedly expressed desire of the Islands' people and by our traditions, would be a shining example of the American way to the entire earth. Consequently, I urgently request this Congress to grant statehood for Hawaii.

Never before had any President issued such a clarion call for action. In 3 years, the barriers were beaten down and the issue at long last resolved on the side of justice and fair play.

I believe Hawaii has kept faith with President's Eisenhower's expressed hope that Hawaii would be a "shining example of the American way to the entire earth." The spirit of understanding harmony prevails today among the various ethnic

groups, as it has for many years in the past.

Racial friction is the exception; racial cooperation the rule in the Hawaiian community.

Despite the pressures of a fast-growing population, despite urbanization and its problems, the people of Hawaii hold firm to the ideal of racial amity and concord.

Diversity within unity binds together the cosmopolitan population. The people accept and practice the art of living and working together side by side, regardless of race, color, or creed. In short, they have the "aloha spirit."

It is my sincere hope that this spirit of aloha will be perpetuated not only in my native State but also among peoples everywhere who seek racial understanding and harmony, now and in the future.

### SOVIET SHIPPING STRENGTH

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, there has been considerable discussion in the present administration over the strength of the Soviet merchant marine.

One of the latest developments has been the publication by the Department of Commerce and the Maritime Administration of a booklet entitled "The Soviet Merchant Marine." The conclusion of this document is that while the Soviet merchant fleet is expanding rapidly, it poses no real threat to the United States.

For some time, I have been on record as opposed to this point of view. I believe there is no question that the rapid expansion of the Soviet merchant fleet does pose a significant threat to our maritime position.

The president of the Shipbuilders Council of America has delivered an important speech rebutting the conclusions of "The Soviet Merchant Marine." As always, Mr. Hood has spoken wisely and with authority. I ask unanimous consent that his speech be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the speech

was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SPEECH BY EDWIN M. HOOD, PRESIDENT, SHIPBUILDERS COUNCIL OF AMERICA, BEFORE 1967 BIENNIAL CONVENTION, MARITIME TRADES DEPARTMENT, AFL-CIO

In Washington recently, there was published an ambidextrous booklet dealing with "The Soviet Merchant Marine." It tries valiantly to "serve two masters"—those few in high government posts who downgrade the aggressive, steadily expanding, build-up of Russian strength on the oceans on the one hand; and on the other hand, those who compose a considerable and increasing segment of the American people who are deeply troubled by the threat posed by this newly acquired sea power in the hands of the Kremlin.

This document, issued under the joint auspices of the Department of Commerce and the Maritime Administration, concedes in its first sentence that "Soviet merchant sea power is an accomplished fact." It is filled with statistics confirming the persistent expansion of the Russian merchant fleet, and further acknowledges that "since the Soviet merchant marine is a state-owned enterprise, it can be used as a political instrument for economic purposes and an economic instrument for political purposes."

Against the backdrop of our own country's steadily diminishing maritime resources, the above statements and facts—to mention only a few—are justifiable reasons for alarm, especially by those who are alert to the subtle motivations and machinations of the communist mind. The long-range objective of international communism defined by Marx and Lenin some 50 years ago has not changed. Political relationships between the U.S.S.R. and other countries may have varied considerably in the meantime, but there is no plausible or solid evidence to prove, or even to suggest, that the goal of world domination has been abandoned.

In a related sense, the tide of events during the past decade strongly supports the conclusion that a major, long-term policy of the Soviet Union is to stay out of a great war and to achieve fundamental goals by developing a massive sea potential for strategic, political and commercial purposes. To this end, Russian maritime policy is designed to achieve supremacy at sea in the span of only a few years.

Yet, this latest government pamphlet—for all of its pertinent statistical compilations

and notations—minimizes not only the provocations of Russian policy but also the approaching numerical and quantitative superiority of the Soviet shipping fleet. For substantiation, it freely quotes the public utterances of Soviet maritime officials and abundantly cites Soviet publications. The reliability of such source references can be quickly disposed of by any first-year student of communist propaganda, and it is somewhat astounding to find sensitive conclusions predicated on this kind of questionable material.

In so doing, however, the Maritime Administration and the Department of Commerce are merely "serving the other master"—the bureaucratic mechanism which for years has assiduously promoted the potentially volatile idea that the United States—and the free world—have nothing to fear from the Russians on the high seas. This kind of thinking has influenced the shaping of U.S. maritime policy to the point that our country could today hardly qualify as a third rate, let alone a second class, maritime power. And, I suspect this kind of thinking will find negative expression when the maritime budget for the coming fiscal year is prepared or when long overdue legislation to revitalize the American merchant marine is considered early next year by the Congress.

While the Russians have been putting together a merchant marine which already exceeds the American shipping fleet in numbers of vessels and within a relatively short time will surpass us in tonnage, it seems that the architects of U.S. maritime policy have been oblivious to all that has been taking place.

From a feeble and unassuming beginning in 1945, the Soviet Union has ascended to a position of awesome and threatening strength on the oceans in 1967. But, we are told—fear not—there is no cause for concern! According to the booklet, the purposes of the Russians are simply "business cooperation" or "the development of foreign commerce." We are told that the Soviet merchant marine will never be large enough, in relation to the balance of the world, to cause any great havoc on traditional shipping patterns or to exercise any great leverage on ocean shipping rates. Even so, the booklet includes this pregnant passage: "The Soviet shipping authorities could institute lower freight rates at any time and in any trade of their choosing . . ." to accomplish desired political or economic gains. And then it quotes the Russian Minister of the Merchant Fleet as a defender of "a policy of cooperation."

Adherence to the customary ways of doing business, respect for the traditions of ocean shipping, and recognition of sovereign rights are scarcely traits of the communists. Their record of broken treaties is a fact of history, and the list of instances in which the Soviet merchant marine has been used as "a political instrument for economic purposes" and as "an economic instrument for political purposes" continues to multiply.

Russia emerged from World War II with a nondescript fleet of only 432 merchant vessels totaling less than 2 million tons. It wasn't until 1958—less than 10 years ago—that the Soviets embarked on an ambitious fleet expansion program. By the end of 1965, her tonnage had reached nearly 10 million tons. Her current five year plan (1966-70) is programmed to attain a fleet totaling 15 million tons by the end of 1970.

There seems to be little question of this goal being met, since in May of this year, Russia had 526 merchant vessels totaling 4.3 million tons under construction or on order. As a point of reference, on the same date, only 45 merchant ships totaling 600,000 tons were under construction or on order for the U.S. merchant fleet. As of June 30, 1966, better than 25 percent of all ships on order or under construction throughout the world were for the Soviet Union. Whereas Russia

has taken delivery of more than 100 ships per year for the past several years, deliveries of U.S. flag merchant ships have averaged only 15 ships per year.

Her impressive merchant fleet expansion program is but one facet of Russia's ambitions on the seas. Her Navy, already second only to the United States, is undergoing enormous improvement. Her fishing fleet is acknowledged to be the most modern in the world. More than 100 Russian vessels are engaged in oceanographic research. These ships as well as her fishing vessels are equipped with sophisticated electronic equipment and serve the dual purpose of observing our military and naval deployments and space shots. The Russian underwater fleet of submarines already possesses a capability to launch ballistic missiles, and it has now been revealed that the first of what is expected to be a series of aircraft carriers for the Soviet Navy is under construction. In the opinion of Admiral Ephraim P. Holmes, USN, Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, for NATO, and Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, this latter development "signifies awareness of what it takes to project forces forward."

The Russians remember all too well that which we are often quick to forget—the importance of control of the oceans to survival. With a superiority of merchant ships capable of selective strangulation of essential trade routes, the Soviets could slowly suffocate the sinews of commerce and bring the entire world to its knees.

Admiral John S. McCain, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Europe, put it this way the other day during an interview in London when he said: "The Russians have gone to sea in the interest of Soviet goals because they recognize fully the importance of the oceans to the achievement of communist ambitions." Similar assessments of Soviet sea space accomplishments have come from our top naval leaders in the Atlantic and the Pacific. On November 17 in New York, before a gathering of naval architects, marine engineers, shipbuilders, shipowners, component manufacturers and other ocean oriented professions, the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, USN, used none of the minimization of the Maritime Administration/Department of Commerce booklet when he referred to the Russian challenge on the oceans. He did not quibble with words, and made it plain that he was serving only the concept of continued "mastery on the high seas" for the United States.

It should be emphasized—and reemphasized—that the United States is today the world's leading sea power. It must also be realized that the future strength and affluence of our nation will largely be determined by the priorities we now assign to the correction of any weaknesses or deficiencies which presently limit our power at sea. By sea power, let it be understood, I mean not only our naval fleet, but also our merchant marine, supporting shipyards, labor force and the full spectrum of industrial capabilities needed to use the seas, in the national interest, during times of emergency as well as during times of calm.

The United States, by all standards, is indeed a great sea power, but it is important to note that the margin of sea power superiority which sets us apart from the balance of the world is only slight. Moreover, there is an alarming imbalance between the quality and effectiveness of our naval and maritime strength. While we boast of the most powerful Navy the world has ever known—and this is more than a boast, it is a reality of which our people can be justifiably proud—we, at the same time, have a merchant marine not only grossly inadequate in terms of numbers of ships, but constituted predominantly of vessels built during World War II. The latter are frequently described—and properly so—as obsolete "rust buckets."

As a consequence, the U.S. flag shipping fleet is too small, too slow and too uneconomic to serve our rapidly expanding trade movements or to provide satisfactory logistic support to our military forces spread throughout the world.

The sorry state of our merchant fleet did not occur overnight. For nearly a decade, high naval officials and industry and labor leaders have called for corrective programs. But the magnitude of Federal support and the level of activity by U.S. shipping has been inadequate. There have been no comprehensive actions to bring about a rational progression of improvement. Now, there is serious national concern about the adequacy of the American merchant marine to meet future emergency requirements—in the years 1970, 1971 and beyond. Our shipping resources continue to decline sharply as those of the Russians continue to increase significantly.

The Soviets are assuring the adequacy of their future needs by a resolute policy and meticulous actions. By 1970, the Soviet merchant marine will carry, as the Maritime Administration/Department of Commerce document says, "a substantially higher share of Soviet foreign trade than the present 50 percent." In striking comparison, the U.S. flag merchant marine today carries less than 8 percent of our own trade and commerce, and if existing trends are not soon reversed, it is doubtful that our fleet will carry 5 percent by 1970.

No other figures more dramatically demonstrate the contrasting priorities which the United States and the Soviet Union have assigned to shipping affairs. The Department of Commerce/Maritime Administration pamphlet fails to equate or compare Soviet maritime progress with U.S. maritime decline. With "tongue in cheek," it ascribes no sinister motives to the Russians on the sea; and, as mentioned earlier it endeavors to "serve two masters."

But, the New Testament tells us: "No man can serve two masters . . . Ye cannot serve God and mammon." Similarly, no man—and no publication—can successfully serve strength and weakness simultaneously. In maritime affairs, the distinction between Soviet strength and American weakness is clear and precise, and the time for rationalization as to what the Russians are up to is long past.

Mr. Leon M. Herman, an expert in Soviet economics at the Library of Congress, made the following conclusion not long ago after analyzing many of the same statistics and trends affecting Russian shipping objectives which went into the Department of Commerce/Maritime Administration booklet:

"The present headlong rush to expand the maritime fleet under their control must therefore be viewed as a carefully conceived, long-range strategic operation, intended to propel the economic power of the Soviet state into new directions, paralleling the path of Communist political expansionism, toward the continents and islands inhabited by the newly developing, often unsettled, nations of the world. In such a context, it can serve as a mighty instrument at the disposal of Soviet foreign policy for the pursuit of its overriding goal of instituting and supporting dictatorial Communist regimes all around the world."

The Internal Security Subcommittee of the United States Senate has also warned:

"Against the background of Russia's great strides in maritime strength there does not seem . . . to be any logic which would justify the apparent lack of concern of our Government toward the steadily diminishing stature and capabilities of the U.S. merchant fleet. Not only is the national security of the United States of America at stake, but so too is the collective security of the entire free world."

To all of this, the distinguished senior Senator from the State of Washington and